The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,273.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 5, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Oriental, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Day, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 6th July, at noon.

	July.		July.
Leaves Bombay	6	Leaves Cocanada	15
,, Carwar	8	,, Coconada	20
,, Narrakal	10	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Tuticorin	12	,, Pimlipatam	22
,, Colombo	13	,, Gopalpore	23
,, Galle	13	,, False Point	24
,, Negapatam	15	Arrives Calcutta	25
,, Pondicherry	16		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship Euphrates, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Saturday, the 10th July, at 4 P. M.

Up.		Down.	
	July.		July.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Bussorah	30
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Fao	30
			August.
,, Guadur	15	,, Bushire	3
,, Muscat	18	,, Lingeh	5
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Lingeh	21	,, Muscat	9
,, Bushire	24	,, Guadur	11
,, Fao	25	,, Kurrachee	14
Arrive Bussorah	26	Arrive Bombay	17

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

	Bombay to		Butcher's Island	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Colwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Colwa at 1 P.M.

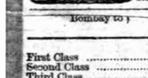
Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 6th July at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "SUMATRA," (2201 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain C. A. White, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 5th proximo.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 29th June, 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fos. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 89 fos.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH Boats at once to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Tanjore."

Bombay, 29th June, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to perform satisfactorily for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

THOMPSON and COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Corn Scrapers.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £65, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 tons, Captain Thompson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be Published To-morrow Morning,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a fortnight at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of every alternate Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, with statement of ships chartered, &c.
Export Manifests of Vessels which have sailed during the Fortnight.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to dates as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1858.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1860 and 1859 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the fortnight.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE fine steamer VISCOUNT CANNING, Albert Gottlieb, Commander, 531 tons Register, 120 H. P., will sail for the above Ports. Will have quick despatch. For freight and passage apply to BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents for Viscount Canning.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship EDWARD PERCY, Walker, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to pay freight and send Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature; as also to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand.

In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

McGrotty's Dry Dinner SHERRY, at Rs. 20 per dozen.
Franz A. Jalics' Hungarian Red WINE, at Rs. 10 per dozen.
The United Vineyard Proprietor's Old BRANDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

SOARES BROTHERS & Co.,
2, Military Square.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 21st day of JULY, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1869, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 7th to the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1869.

SILENT LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

With the latest Improvement. The perfect simplicity of these Machines is only equalled by the rare excellence with which it accomplishes its object—*silence*.

WHEELER and WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES have reached a degree of perfection so marvellous, and the action so much simplified, that a child can work it with ease; there is no complex Machinery to get out of order; and the work performed is strong and elastic.

WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES are supplied with the PATENT FEED, which renders the working of it quite noiseless. The Patent Feed consists in changing the manner of feeding the cloth to the Needle.

These Machines commend themselves as being the most reliable Instruments for domestic use, being capable of doing a greater range of work and in a more perfect manner than any other Sewing Machine.

The following appurtenances accompany each Machine:—

1 Hemmer.	1 Thread Hook.
12 Needles.	1 Oil Can.
1 Needle Wrench.	1 large and 1 small guage for
1 Screw Driver.	Tucking, Plaiting, and Quilting.
4 Bobbins.	
1 Extra Plate Slide with large Needle-hole for coarse work.	

Half case, unpolished, Rs. 150.

A Book giving full directions and useful suggestions for working the Machine is forwarded with each; and various appliances for performing any description of Needle-work can be had on application.

Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, to close Consignment, 50 doz. SHERRY WINE, Rs. 15 per dozen.

Hummum Street. Apply to J. NEUBERG.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great expense for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places in the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
No. 10, Hemmeit Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW BOOKS.

At reduced price, 10 annas per shilling.

Thackeray's The Memoirs of Barry Lyndon	Rs. 5 12
,, The Irish Sketch Book	5 12
,, The Paris Sketch Book	5 12
,, Burlesques	5 12
,, Ballads and Tales	4 12
Principles of Human Physiology. By Dr. Carpenter	12 0
Famous London Merchants	3 8
Advancement of Learning. By Bacon	3 4
Adventures in the Ice	2 12
Curious Myths of the Middle Ages. By S. B. Gould	3 12
The Life of Pizarro, with some account of his Associates in the conquest of Peru	3 12
How to Train young Eyes and Ears	1 12
Leaves from the Poet's Laurels	3 12
Stories of the Prairie	3 12
Lives of Indian Officers	3 12
Among the Arabs	4 8
Wild Life under the Equator	4 8
Noontide at Sychar. By Macduff	2 12
Smith's Law of Contracts, new edition	10 0
Under the Willows, and other Poems. By Lowell	4 8
Moon's Bad Englishman	2 4
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	4 8
Pioneers of Civilization.—The Soldier, the Adventurer, &c.	2 4
Dodd's Dictionary of Manufactures	3 4
Hanover Square. Vol. III.	4 12
Tuckerman's Cadence of France	10 8
Irrigation in Southern Europe	18 12
Captive Missionary. By the Rev. H. A. Stern	15 12
The Abyssinian Expedition. By Markham	10 8
Lady Audley's Secret, (Parlour edn.)	2 12
Aurora Floyd ,,	2 12
Eleanor's Victory ,,	2 12
Only a Clod ,,	2 12
Sir Jasper's Tenant ,,	2 12
The Doctor's Wife ,,	2 12
Henry Dunbar ,,	2 12
Trail of the Serpent ,,	2 12
Voices of the Prophets	4 12
Characteristics of Christ's Teaching	4 12
Plain Words on Christian Living	2 0
A Sister's Story	3 12
Spier's Manual of Commercial Terms	3 12
Handbook of Bezique	0 10
Crivelli's Art of Singing—Part I	12 8
Garcia's ,, Ditto	8 8
Louis Spohr's celebrated Violin School	20 0
Singing method. By Hatton	2 8
The Musical Gift Book—Illustrated	3 8
Songs of Affection. By the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton	7 12
Chappell's vocal Christy Minstrel Album	1 4
,, New vocal Album	2 8
,, Christy Minstrel Album	2 8
Album of Scotch, Irish and English Airs	2 8
New Pianoforte Album	2 8
Chappell's Italian Song Book	2 8
,, Juvenile Vocal Album	2 8
,, English Ballad Album	2 8
The Juvenile Pianist; an Album for the Pianoforte	7 0
Ball-room Music Book	2 8
Sabbath Lays. By the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton	7 0
Engel's Harmonium Album	5 12
The Verdi Album	5 12
Blotting Books (foolscap size)	5 0
——Ditto—— (smaller size)	2 8
Sketch Blocks	each 4 8

Bombay, 5th July, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, the upper portion of the House No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla. Will do nicely for a Family. For particulars apply to Mr. WILLY on the premises. It can be seen at any time.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION & TUNING.—Mr. JOHN H. WILLY begs to announce that at the request of several friends he will undertake Tuning Pianos by the Quarter, and will guarantee an attendance at least once a month. Terms—Fifteen Rupees the Quarter. Mr. Willy being a Professional Pianist always tunes the Pianos well before leaving them. Communications addressed to his Residence, No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

NOTICES.

WE beg to notify that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Alb. E. DENSO, in our Bombay Firm, CEASES from THIS DAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 1st July, 1869.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER REGISTERS of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, are CLOSED from 1st to 14th July, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1869.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held, by order of the Committee, at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 31st July at 5 P.M.

BRUCE SETON, Honorary Secretary.

30th June, 1869.

OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the remainder of the LEASE of the OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle at present in the occupation of DELHI and LONDON BANK (Limited), will be received at the Bank up to 5th proximo, as well as for the OFFICE FURNITURE, FITTINGS, SAFES, &c., &c.

Bombay, 25th June, 1869.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held in the Grand Arsenal, on TUESDAY, the 6th July 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, for the sale of the undermentioned returned Abyssinian Stores.

Terms of Sale—50 per cent. deposit on the lots being knocked down. They should be removed within three days, on failure of this they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Saddles, pack, Ditago.
Harness, Cart or Wheel, for Maltese Carts.

CHARLES CLARKE, Major,
Commissary of Ordnance.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

NANSEE KHYRAZ,
RIDING HABIT MAKER, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILOR,
13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Has the pleasure of announcing to his constituents and the public in general, that the largest and best assorted stock of Woollen Goods in India is to be found at the above-mentioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most choice and fashionable patterns of the present London season, in textures from the best manufacturers in England, made expressly for India. Nansee Khyraz particularly calls the attention of his patrons to his great variety in Bedford Cords and Whip Cords for Gentlemen's Riding Trousers; and Nansee Khyraz has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the gentlemen of Bombay, that having secured the services of a new and thoroughly practical English Cutter, who has had great experience in some of the best West-end London Houses, he is now in a position to guarantee, in addition to the best quality of material, a perfect fit with ease and comfort, and carry that graceful appearance which can only be obtained from first-rate artist, the best workmanship; and punctuality strictly attended to all orders entrusted to this Establishment. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen can be supplied with every article of Outfit in the newest style, of the very best quality, and from the best London Houses, just arrived per Overland route. The following list of prices are for Cash payment, and all orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns and self-measurement Card free by return of Post on application by letter.

RIDING HABITS.

NEW REGULATION Crimson and Gold Full Dress Sash and Belt. Rs. 100.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Tunic Rs. 90.

Old Tunics altered to the new pattern. Charge according to rank.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Trousers. Rs. 50.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, and TREBLE MILLED BLUE DOESKINS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per pair.

NEW REGULATION Patrole Jacket, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.

STEEL AND BRASS SCABBARDS. Rs. 10 and Rs. 12.

NEW REGULATION Helmets, Hawkes' Patent first-class Quality. Rs. 18.

FORAGE CAPS.

WATERPROOF SUITS.

HATS.

A large stock of Black and Drab Hats, in all the latest shapes, just arrived by the ship "Victory."

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Christy's Black Silk Hats, from	10 0	to 12 0
,, Fancy Shell Hats	8 0	
,, Black	8 0	
Black and Drab Felt Hats, in all the latest shapes, from	4 0	to 7 0
Sola Hats, in all the latest shapes, from	3 0	
Boy's Soft Felt Hats	3 0	

PORTMANTEAUS, ALL SIZES.

Solid Leather Portmanteaus, from	14 0	to 40 0
,, Hat Cases, from	5 0	to 20 0
Black Leather Courier Bags	8 0	
,, Travelling Bags	10 0	to 15 0
Railway Rugs, from	10 0	to 25 0
Tiffin Baskets, complete with all requisites	12 0	to 18 0

SHIRTS.

London made ready for use.

Plain Long Cloth Shirts, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, per dozen	48	to 60 0
Dress, very fine, from	55 0	to 70 0
French Printed Cambric, from	36 0	to 40 0
All Wool Flannel Shirts, from	5 0	to 7 8
Silk and Wool ,,	8 8	
Fancy Striped Spun Silk, from	9 0	to 10 0

GENT'S BANIANS.

Fine Merino Banians, of all sizes, from, per dozen	18 0	to 24 0
Finest do. do.	42 0	to 60 0
Indian Silk Gauze, warranted not to shrink,	60 0	to 80 0

GENT'S PANTS.

Brown Cotton Pants	39 0	to 40 0
Do. very fine do.	36 0	to 60 0
Fancy Spun Silk ditto, from	8 0	to 10 0

GENT'S HALF HOSE.

Brown Cotton Half Hose	6 8	to 0
Fine Dressed do.	12 8	
Superior do. do.	14 0	to 18 0
Fancy Striped Cottondo.	12 0	to 16 0
Fine Merino Half Hose, fancy and plain	15 0	to 29 0
Silk Balmorals	15	to 2 0

GENT'S COLLARS.

Just received a large stock of Collars, in all the latest shapes.

Olympic Collars with fancy ends from per doz. 3 0 to 4 8

HANDKERCHIEFS.

White Cotton Handkerchiefs, hemmed, from p. doz.	3 4	to 8 0
Fine do. do.	6 8	to 10 0
Irish Linen do.	7 8	to 10 0
Irish Cambric do.	9-0, 12 0	to 15 0

GENT'S NECK TIES AND SCARFS.

Eglinton Ties, all colours, from	0 8	
Fancy Silk Scarfs for Rings or Pins, from	2 8	to 3 8
Fancy Satin Scarfs for Rings or Fins, from	2 8	to 3 0

BLEACHED SHEETING.

Width 72 inches	per yard	1 4
,, 90 ,,	,,	1 12
,, 108 ,,	,,	2 8

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Black Dress Coat	49 0	to 50 0
Black Paramatta Loose Coats, from	14 0	
Extra fine, equal to superfine Cloth, from	15 0	to 25 0
Black and coloured Alpaca, from	8 0	to 12 0
White Dining Jackets, from	3 8	to 4 0

WAISTCOATS.

Black Dress Waiscoats, from	8-0	to 12 0
Very fine Cashmere do., from	10 0	to 12 0
White and coloured Marcella do., from	5 0	to 8 0
Commodores an Linen Drills, in great variety	5 0	to 8 0

TROUSERS.

Black Dress Trousers, from	18 0	to 25 0
Bedford Cord for Riding Trousers, from	18 0	to 22 0
Whip Cord for Riding Trousers	18 0	to 20 0
Fancy Angola Trousers, from	8 0	to 16 0
White and coloured Linen Drills Trousers	6 0	to 10 0
Cotton Cord Trousers, White and Coloured	10 0	to 15 0

FLANNEL SUITS.

All Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits, from	12 0	to 15 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, from	15 0	to 18 0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, from	15 0	to 18 0
Racket and Cricketing Suits, from	20 0	to 30 0
Namul Cloth for Shikar suits, from	18 0	
Coloured Sleeping Suits	5 0	to 6 0

MONSOON SUITS.

Tweed Suits, from	23 0	to 25 0
Fancy Angola Suits	25 0	to 35 0
Fine Serge Suits	25 0	to 30 0
Scotch Mixed Doeskin Suits	30 0	to 35 0
Heather Mixture Suits	30 0	

TOWELS—SIZES 30 TO 60 INCHES

Brown Huckaback Towel, from	3 12	
White Honeycomb	9 0	to 12 0
Fancy Striped	18 0	to 24 0
Brown Turkish	12 0	to 24 0
White Turkish	12 0	to 21 0

MALACCA CANES, in great variety from	1 8	to 4 0
BROUGHAM WHIPS do.	6 0	
BUGGY WHIPS do.	4 0	
HUNTING do.	3 8	to 10 0

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES

Patent Leather Dress Boots	12 0	
,, Shoes	9 0	
Best French Calf, side spring, from	10 0	to 14 0
Shooting Boots	14 0	

NANSEE KHYRAZ,
13 MEADOW STREET.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China, Calcutta, Madras,	Colombo,* Karrachee, New York,	New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSRS. GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over FIFTY YEARS' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

* Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Qts. per doz. Rs. 30 0	Pts. per doz. Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, ,,	,, 25 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	,, 12 0
Chateau Palmes, Blue capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	
Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, ,,	,, 18 8	,, 10 8
St. Julien, Green capsule, ,,	,, 17 0	,, 10 0
Medoc, Red capsule ,,	,, 15 8	,, 9 0
Medoc, White capsule, ,,	,, 13 8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, ,,	,, 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0 Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	,, 26 0
Macon, ditto	,, 21 0
Chablis, ditto	,, 22 0

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry Labelled	Rs. 74 0
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil, ,,	,, 36 0 Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ,,	,, 32 0 ,, 17 8
Good Sparkling, Silver Foil for Ball purposes	,, 27 0 ,, 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle Silver foil	Rs. 36 0 to 19 8
,, Braunberger	,, 24 ...
,, Johannisberger	,, 25 ...
Hock, ,, Forster Jesuiten	,, 42 ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer	,, 34 ...
,, ,, Hochheimer	,, 28 ...
	,, 23 ...

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	,, 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	,, 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	,, 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	,, 18 0	

SPI

ERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Inquiry for Mazagons and New Bank of Bombays at increased rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	Rs. p. a.		
1,000,000	100		all 5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000		all 8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
5,000,000	500		all 5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	587½
2,750,000	1,000		all 7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,600 nl.
750,000	250		all 6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	337½
700,000	200		all 6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500		250 8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250		125 8 do.	National Bank of India	142—43
500,000	250		all 12 do.	Oriental Bank	413½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000		all Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1495
1,080,000	1,000		all Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	215
2,080,000	1,000		600 11-14	Do. New	505
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Ivere Land	81—2
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,070
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Fort Canning	290

PRESS COMPANIES.

240,000	2,000	1,100	200pa.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	660
187,500	12,500	11,000	1000pa	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,460
...	800	500	100do.	Do. New	840
...	1,200	1,200	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,615
170,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
237,500	8,500	8,500	1000pa	Fort Press Co.	10,500
160,000	2,000	1,900	100pa	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 pa	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	960
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	270
30,000	2,500	2,500	200 pa	Prince of Wales Press	2,250
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	260

SHIPPING COMPANY.

9,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1,290

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	880
125,000	2,500	all	50	Alliance Spinning	1,640
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	430
200,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
150,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	760
...	500	500	12 pc.	Bronch Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1,425
250,000	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	660
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,160
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.5.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

CALCUTTA.—29TH JUNE, 1869.

A good deal of business reported to-day in Government Securities.—4 per cents. were demand and bought up, at Rs. 5-7, 5-6, 5-5 and 5-4 discount; and time-bargain contracts at Rs. 5-8 discount for deliveries in one month. 5 per cents. of 1856-57, one large piece sold at Rs. 9-6, and several small amounts at Rs. 9-8 premium. Upwards of a lakh and-half of 5½ per cents. were purchased by one party at Rs. 1-6 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares sold at Rs. 1,685.

A batch of National Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 137½.

The sale of a small lot of Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares was made at Rs. 140, exclusive of the dividend.—*Englishman.*

COLOMBO.

(Ceylon Bi-Monthly Examiner, June 26.)

The following are the clearances of vessels engaged in our export trade since our last report:—

The Turkish Empire cleared for London on the 12th instant with 14,122 cwts. Plantation and 4,942 cwts. Native Coffee; 18,900 lbs. (bales) and 33,133 lbs. (chips) Cinnamon; 181 cwts. Coir Yarn and 19 cwts. Coir Fibre.

The Oceana sailed for Havre on the 14th with a cargo consisting of 1,107 cwts. Plantation and 2,701 cwts. Native Coffee and 6,000 lbs. (bales) Cinnamon.

The Queen of Ceylon cleared on the 16th for London via Tuticorin with 1,337 cwts. Plumbago.

The City of Dublin sailed on the 18th for London with 2,588 cwts. Cocoanut Oil, 330 cwts. Plumbago and 76 cwts. Coir Yarn.

The William Clowes, cleared for London on the 19th instant, with a cargo consisting of 9,357 cwts. Plantation and 1,551 cwts. Native Coffee, 1,921 cwts. Plumbago, 480 cwts. Coir Yarn and 60 cwts. Coir Fibre.

EXPORTS.

Plantation Coffee, per bushel, 10s. 9d. to 12s.

Native Coffee, 45s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. picked and dried, with limited transaction.

Cinnamon Plantation, 22d. to 24d. per lb. paid for real Plantation kind, 17d. for jungle spice. This spice obtains our quotations freely, but there has not been much doing in it.

Cocoanut Oil 28s. per cwt. During previous week sales were effected to some extent at the quotations and since buyers have been offering 27s., which the dealers have declined.

Plumbago £15 to £16 10s. per ton for lump, and £4 10s. to £5 per ton for dust. Good bright lump obtains our quotations freely, while the inferior quality is entirely neglected.

Ebony per ton £3 to £5 10s. The market is quite bare of this timber at present.

Deer Horns £13 5s. In demand, but scarce.

Tinnevelly Cotton.—Rs. 160 were paid last week, since when no transaction took place.

IMPORTS.

Piece Goods—There is no alteration in the price of Piece Goods.

Iron, Bar and Rod £8 per ton.

CHINA.

HONGKONG, 9th June.

OPIUM.—Patna, New,	...	...	...	$560
Old,	...	...	...	555 nom.
Benares, New,	...	...	...	552½
Old,	...	...	...	540 nom.
Malwa,	...	...	...	640
Persian	...	...	...	565 nom.
COTTON.—Bombay,	...	...	...	17½ a 23½
Calcutta,	...	...	...	17 a 21
Shanghai,	...	...	...	.....

EXCHANGE.

Bank, 6 months' sight,	...	...	...	4/7
Credits, 6	...	...	...	4/8½
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight	...	...	Rs.	224
On Bombay, 3 days' sight	...	...	...	76
On Shanghai, 3 days' sight, Bank, Tls.			...	5 nom.
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B.,	...	...	...	2.75 a 3.25
Spruce,	...	...	...	2
Mexicans,	...	...	...	2
Gold Leaf,	...	...	...	23
Gold Bar, 98 touch,	...	...	...	22.60 a 22.80
English Sovereigns	...	...	...	4.50
Australian Sovereigns	...	...	...	4.50
Discount	...	...	...	10 a 12
Gas Company Shares,	...	...	...	40 nom.
H. & W. pos Dock, Old,	...	...	...	10 p. c. disct.
Do. Do. New,	...	...	...	10 p. c. "
H. & B. Bank Shares, Old	...	...	...	36½ p. c. prem.
Do. Do. New	...	...	...	16 "
Union Dock	...	...	...	60 p.c.dis. nom.

EXCHANGE & BULLION.

(Bank Rates.)

On London, 6 months' sight Bank Bills, 4/7½.

" Private Bills, 4/8.

" with Documents, 4/8½.

On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 224.

On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 224.

Specie, of 100 touch, 3 a 3½ per cent. prem.

Gold Leaf, 100 touch, $23.00 per tael.

Bar Silver, 5 per cent. prem.

CARGOES.

Memo. of Cargo per s. s. Bengal:—			
For London	...	...	149 bales.
For France	...	...	57 "
For Bombay 200 chests and Specie value about dlrs 50,000.	...	...	50 "

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 3.

Wheler, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Lahore.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 2.

Worthy, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Wilson, Acting Conductor, Ordnance Department, on medical certificate, to Sholapore.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE OFFICIATING CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. F. C. Hicks, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Western Division, assumed temporary charge of the Office of Deputy Conservator of Forests of that Division, from Captain B. Rogers, on the 11th June, before noon.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Dennys, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, officiating in the 1st Class, is transferred from the Seonee to the Hoshungabad District.

Captain C. H. Plowden, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th class, will revert to the grade of the Officiating Assistant Commissioner 1st class, with effect from the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel Dennys returned from leave.

Lieutenant M. M. Bowie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, reverted to the grade of Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, with effect from the 1st June, the date on which Major Cumberlege resumed charge of the Sumbulpore District.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Major W. B. Thomson, Deputy Commissioner, Upper Godavery district, with effect from the 19th June.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cargo	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal "
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. "
Liverpool	Myrabolans & Coir	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. "
	Bundles	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal. "
	Cotton	Nominal
	Coffee	£4 0s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
Havre	Steamers	Rs. 10 per bale.
Overland	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
China	Opium	Nominal
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4 per ton.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges
Calcutta to Bombay		8 annas per bag nominal.
Mauritius		

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Kingston	Riddell	Liverpool, March 18.
	Chalmette	Waite	Boston, March 24.
	Edward Percy	Walker	Calcutta, April 26.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Oriflamme	Hughes	Liverpool.
	Forest King	Griffiths	Callao.
	Millwall	Scale	Liverpool.
	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Futtehool Barry, Nacoda, to Chittagong.

Ship Europa, Glen, to Batavia.

Ship Endors, Geach, to Java.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship Norah Greame, to Liverpool.

Ship Van Brabant, to Bangkok.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June 28	Alexandra	Reily	Liverpool, April 1.
29	Dunbeer (s)	Lewis	Moulmein, June 21.
	Arracan	Hricker	Bombay, June 12.

DEPARTURES.

June 28	Meinam (s)	———	———
29	Castl	———	———

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June 27	Howard	Robert	Mauritius.
	Nimrod		Galle.

DEPARTURES.

June 28	Palmyra		London.
	Blackwall	Corbett	Pondicherry.
	H. M.	Salmon	Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CONNELL.—June 29th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. G. L. F. Connell, of a son.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

BARBER—June 17th, at Koliabur, Nowgong, Assam, of typhus fever, supervening on cholera, Ernest Augustus Barber, Tea Planter, aged 27 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

BARNES—June 27th, at Meean Meer, Punjab, the wife of Captain C. H. Barnes, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1869.

THE tone of the debate in the House of Commons on the Abyssinian Expenditure shows most conclusively that an inquiry was imperative. While no one can complain of the speech with which Mr. Candlish preceded his motion for a Select Committee, the same remark does not apply to the effusions of several speakers during the debate. There was a decided tendency to convert the motion into a party attack, and to give the inquiry almost the form of a criminal proceeding. The strictly proper method adopted by Mr. Candlish was widely departed from by other speakers, for while he demanded an inquiry in order to ascertain how it was that estimates submitted to the House had been so largely exceeded, Mr. Mundella, without a knowledge of the facts, and on mere hearsay, assailed everybody connected with the expedition, and, while asking the House to suspend its judgment, gave himself a dispensation from his own ordinance and sentenced the accused to severe censure. Mr. Mundella fairly represents the vulgar mode of treatment to which all military operations are subjected by men ignorant of their nature. His speech strongly calls to mind the prejudiced and unfair mode in which Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Layard conducted the famous Crimean Inquiry. A worse precedent does not exist, and if the Abyssinian Inquiry is to resemble it in any way, the report and the conclusions will be nearly useless as well as unjust. The Crimean Inquiry was instituted to satisfy the craving of certain men for popularity, and was used in its origin as a lever to turn out the Aberdeen Government. Unless there are a goodly number of sensible men on the Abyssinian Committee that will be used in order to censure the late Government, its servants, and agents. We care very little about the late Government. Sir Robert Napier would not have been invited to England, the list of honours would not have been so long, had not the late Government stood greatly in need of every scrap of political capital which it could make out of anything. The Abyssinian success was used as a mere engine for electioneering. The first intention of the India Office was not to invite Sir Robert Napier home, but somebody sharper than Sir Stafford Northcote saw the use to which the hero of the day could be put, and he was invited accordingly. The late Government, in a great measure, provoked the party attack which broke out in the House of Commons on the 8th of June. We have no sympathy with them for another and graver reason. They never took any trouble to see that justice was done to the Government of Bombay. It is all very well for Sir Stafford Northcote, at this late hour, to whine over "the scant justice which has been done to the Government of Bombay." Why did not he and his colleagues fill up the measure when they had the power? In the fervour of electioneering last year they never thought for a moment of the Governor or Government of Bombay. Tardy public acknowledgments are wrung from them by an after-thought, whereas justice should have been done on the spot when the public got first impressions. For these reasons we care not how much the late Government, occupied only by an absorbing desire to prolong its existence, may suffer. But we do care for the reputation of the House of Commons, and therefore trust that the Abyssinian Committee will not suffer its labours to be distorted from the simple aim of ascertaining the truth. If the spirit of Mr. Candlish's speech preside over the inquiry, it will be just and may be useful; but if Mr. Mundella's animus gets the upper hand the inquiry can only be an unjust, and an opprobrium.

For our parts we believe that the more the history of the expedition is investigated the greater will be the admiration which competent judges will bestow upon its conduct. Begun on a sudden, and at the very last moment, in consequence of Lord Stanley's doubts, hesitations, timidities, every atom of preparation had to be hurried. Money expenditure, more or less, had to supply the place of deliberate far-reaching plans for securing supplies. The marvel is that, with the sudden stress put on the markets, the Bombay Government committed so few errors. Strictly speaking they are entirely covered by the *carte blanche* given to Sir Robert Napier, and, wisely considered, Sir Robert's astonishing success justifies the means he employed to accomplish it. The Government of Bombay, nevertheless, kept a tight hand over the outlay, but if from parsimony and penny wisdom, the expedition had been prolonged another season, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald would be the first to admit that he would have been justly held responsible for any disaster or disgrace, or still larger expenditure that might have ensued. The orators of the House of Commons, so far as we can judge, know very little of the immense difficulties that had to be surmounted, either in a commercial or military sense. They do not, or perhaps cannot, comprehend the conditions under which warfare of this kind is carried on. The truth is that the expedition to Abyssinia stands without a parallel in the records of civilized nations. The force was compelled to land on a desert beach. The base of operations, the necessary link with the sea, had to be literally built up from the arid ground. The approach to the mountain range was over a similarly sterile and waterless tract. Then, almost the sole line of communication between the highland plateau and the seashore, that is with Bombay and Suez, was up a water-spout. The pass leading to Senafe was actually nothing more than the dry bed of a torrent, and the problem was to climb and descend this gully before it became a raging cataract. Once on the highlands the troops had to find their way along a stony sterile ridge, in a country almost destitute of provisions. Now had Sir Robert Napier shown less foresight and resolution, his army might have been compelled to spend a wet season on the plateau. Had he employed a smaller force he could not have pushed on to Magdala, he could not have held his water-spout road to the sea; he could not have done anything which he did do. No doubt it was costly to keep a large fleet of transports in Annesley Bay, but a General who had allowed them to depart would have justly deserved the unjust fate of Admiral Byng. Wellington would not allow his transports to leave the Tagus, nor would any General, with the slightest pretension to the title, permit himself to be deprived of his line of communication over the sea. A pottering timid soldier, fearful of responsibility, dreading the House of Commons, would have stumbled about on the plateau, and would have involved his country in huge disgrace and expense. Sir Robert Napier showed how, in war, you can save money by a wise and liberal expenditure. We do not say that every penny could have been justified, but we do say and know that the wisest statesmen on the continent regarded, what is now called lavish outlay, as an essential element of decided success. The results of the Abyssinian expedition—we do not mean the mere liberation of Mr. Rassam and his fellows in captivity, a small matter—have been cheaply bought at the price. If, in future wars, Governments imitate the example, and spend wisely at the outset, the National Debt will, at their close, be less by many millions. If the Select Committee establishes that fact it will have done good service; if it run off into shallow, personal, and party censures, it will be useless in the present and a bye-word in history.

THE Punjab and Delhi Railway ran their trains into Delhi last Thursday for the first time.

ACCORDING to the "Poona Observer" H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala will probably leave India towards the end of the month.

LIEUTENANT T. A. BUCHANAN, General List, has been attached to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

CAPTAIN R. G. LOCH, 20th Hussars, has been appointed aide-de-camp and private secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

A CONTEMPORARY learns from Rawul Pindee that a young officer of the 19th Regiment named Christopher, who had only recently joined, died there, a few days ago, of fever.

IT appears that among the candidates for the office of librarian to the India Office, which has probably been filled up by this time, there were Dr. Rost, Dr. Goldstücker, Professors Griffith of Benares), Bühler, and Kielhörn, with several English names of good standing.

WE learn that on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Sind, the Government of India has sanctioned an increase of the salary of the town magistrate at Kurrachee from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,250, rising subsequently to Rs. 1,500 a month.

IT is believed to be the intention of the Government of India, to appoint Mr. J. R. Bullen Smith an additional member of Council in succession to Mr. Bullen. Mr. Smith is President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

THE Duke of Argyll, says the "Friend," continues to devote himself to his Indian duties, and to the study of Indian subjects, with a quiet enthusiasm which promises the best results He is too conscientious and careless of society to be popular, and is said to be so "cookey" that the Bishop of Oxford, who is fathered with all such jokes, speaks of him as "Coculus Indicus."

IT appears from a paragraph in the "Madras Mail" that the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have marked their sense of the neglect alleged by the majority of the passengers against the purser of the "Mongolia" s. s. on a recent voyage from Suez to Calcutta, by reducing his salary £100 per annum.

A PART of Reuter's telegram of the 29th ult. was unintelligible, and omitted in the copy sent us. We find it in a mofussil paper, and certainly it is an enigma:—"Will Home Uad Park Gate Chapel, Marriage Bill and others of equality and transcending importance most imprudent to fritter away time in considering such a comparatively insignificant matter as the Balance Sheet of the greatest Empire in the world." The same telegram, by the way, was remarkable as the first sent from England to India reporting a joke. We refer to Mr. Grant Duff's remark that the Indian budget would be produced in July, "when the hot weather and the lassitude resulting from morning sittings would enable the members to realize the condition of our countrymen in the East."

THE new station of Sydun Bowlee is to be officially named Lawrencepore, in honour of the late Viceroy. What with Donaldstown, Abbottabad, Probynabad, Montgomery, &c., Runjeet Sing's map (the "Pioneer" remarks) will be not only all red, but quite christianized.

THE "Som Prokash" says that the success of the native candidates at the recent Civil Service examination "has been a fatal shock to Europeans generally. They hate to see the representatives of a conquered nation holding offices over them; they only honour those whom they fear, as in the case of the Americans."

IN the Japan papers, just received, insults to foreigners are reported as of common occurrence. In one case a suspension of diplomatic relations between Japanese and foreign officials nearly ensued. Indications had been increasingly prevalent every where, since the advent of the Mikado and the Daimios with their retainers in Yedo, that an outbreak was imminent. An anonymous proclamation, advising that foreigners be cut down if insolent, had been posted at Yedo. Official proclamations, however, inculcating civility, were posted at intervals along the Tokaido. The intelligence of the action of the Home Government in the matter of the Formosa affair has been in Japan received with great dissatisfaction.

[illegible] ists under Tso-tsung-tang have at length gained a signal victory over the Mahomedan rebels, 20,000 of whom have been killed, and as many ponies or mules captured, while 10,000 men, who professed to be detained in the rebel ranks against their will, have been liberated. Vast preparations are being made for the marriage of the Emperor this year. He is now fifteen. His destined wife was selected last year. A protest against the Chincha Islands coolie trade has been sent to H. M. Minister by the mercantile community of Amoy. The last new idea at Chefoo is the establishment of a lucifer match manufactory: some sulphur springs have been discovered about twenty miles inland.

THE "China Overland Mail" of the 10th ult. informs us that the Austrian Expedition to the Far East had arrived at Hongkong. The Friedrich and Donau were to proceed to Shanghai, where the former vessel will remain, the Donau proceeding northwards to Taku to enable Admiral Baron Petz to conclude a Treaty with China. Thence the Donau will continue her voyage to Japan and South America, the Friedrich remaining at China.

MAIL communication between Shanghai and Yokohama, by means of the P. & O. steamers, is at an end. These steamers are now following the example of the French, and run direct between Yokohama and Hongkong. It is believed in Shanghai, however, that the P. & O. intend soon to run a branch line thence to Japan, calling at Nagasaki and passing through the Inland Sea.

IN Hongkong there is a new City Hall fast approaching completion. It will not, however, be formally inaugurated until the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS returned to the presidency town from North Arcot last Monday night.

IT is highly probable that the line to Gooty will not be opened until August. At any rate it is certain that it cannot be opened, as was promised, on July 1.—*Madras Athenæum.*

RAJAH AMEER HUSSUN KHAN, a talookdar in the Sectapore District of Oudh, is said to be so overjoyed at the birth of a son that he has ordered a lakh of rupees to be expended in festivities and rejoicings.

THERE were nine hundred and thirty-five persons attacked with cholera in the district of Saugor, from the 12th to the 19th June, out of whom eight hundred and eleven died. How long, asks the "Jubbulpore Chronicle," will the district stand such frightful devastation?

IT appears that a proposal is before the Government of Bengal for the establishment in Calcutta of a general hospital for cholera patients. In addition to this measure, sanction has been asked to the establishment of a cholera hospital in connection with the native hospital.

THE Government of India, we observe it stated, has sanctioned a revision of the office establishment of the Secretariat of the Central Provinces, and the formation of a record branch at an additional cost of about Rs. 6,000 per annum, on the ground that the work of the Secretary has greatly increased since the creation of the Central Provinces into a separate local administration.

THE Reverend Mr. Marks has arrived at Mandalay with a staff of thirteen Burmese teachers. The king has directed some of his sons to attend the school daily to receive instruction in English. The Shan States have been causing some trouble to His Majesty, and a force of a thousand men has been sent to strengthen one of the frontier stations, Thennie. Captain Strong will soon be proceeding to Bhamo as Political Agent there. Another officer will accompany him, and his salary will be Rs. 1,250 per month.

A NUMBER of metal images were recently discovered in the fortress of Gwalior while the foundations of a new military hospital were being dug. These images are all in a state of complete preservation, and are said to be 800 years old. They have been made over to the vakeel of the Gwalior durbar, who represented that they were required for religious worship by Hindoos.

"EVERYTHING promises well," says the "Bangalore Herald," "for the success of our forthcoming meeting. The horses are all doing strong work, and with few exceptions going well. The friends of Silvertail anticipate an easy victory for the Mysore Cup; though undoubtedly a maiden of great promise, we are not as yet quite satisfied that she will be number one."

SINCE the 24th of June rain has fallen steadily in the delta of Bengal. There have been refreshing showers in the Central Provinces, which, we trust, the Native States have shared. It will take five "good" years, or years of more than average crops, to give ordinary prosperity to Bundlekhund and Rajpootana, and to replenish the exhausted stocks of food over the greater part of Northern India.—*Friend of India.*

IT is still, says the "Madras Times," an undecided question who is to occupy the place at council to be made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Phillips in December next. The "running" is understood to be between Mr. Sim and Mr. Ellis, and the former has the advantage of being at present at the head-quarters of patronage. By the Government of India Bill, now before Parliament, the patronage is vested in the Secretary of State alone; and no one can tell which of the two candidates the change will favour.

THE Government of Bombay having replaced the services of Lieutenant Morant, R.E., at the disposal of this Government in exchange for those of Major Darrah, R.E., required for employment in that Presidency in command of the corps of Sappers and Miners, the local authorities have authorized the transfer of Major Darrah to Bombay for employment under that Government in the Military Department. Lieutenant Morant is brought on the strength of the Madras Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the third grade from the date on which he was relieved of his charge in the Bombay Presidency.—*Madras Mail.*

"We are glad to learn," says the "Madras Times," "that there is at length an early prospect of the nuisance arising from the main drain being discontinued. Major Tulloch, and Mr. Lee, the Executive Engineer of the Municipality, have had a consultation on the subject, and are of opinion that by the use of pipes to convey the sewage far out into deep water the evil might be completely eradicated. In the event of such a scheme being adopted it would be desirable that the Fort drain should be brought into communication with the pipes emptying the main drain, so that a portion of the expense might be fairly borne by Government."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

LONDON, 2ND JULY.

The Report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure of the Bank of Bombay has been issued.

It condemns the reckless management of the Bank by Mr. Birch, who was remarkable for his idleness, and moreover incompetent. His conduct in speculation and his violation of Government orders is stated to have been inconsistent with his position in the Bank. There is no evidence before the Commission of any of the Directors having used the Bank's money except Premchund Roychund and Mr. Tracey.

The conduct of Secretaries Blair and Donald Robertson is also severely censured. The Commissioners state the immediate causes of the Bank's failure to have been

1st. The Act of 1863, which removed former restrictions on the actions of the Directors and permitted an unsafe business.

2nd. The abuse of the powers conferred by the Act of 1863, by weak and unprincipled Secretaries.

3rd. The Presidents and Directors during the first and second periods were, with few exceptions, negligent, and failed to exercise proper supervision and control over the Secretary.

4th. The exceptional nature of the times required extra vigilance.

5th. The Presidents and Directors were not conversant with banking business, and were incapable of managing in difficult times; and,

6th. The failure of the Bank was due to the absence of sound legal advice and assistance.

In the House of Lords last night Earl Granville agreed that the present Irish Bishops should remain Peers during their lifetime.

An amendment of Earl Carnarvon was adopted, giving the clergy fourteen times their annual income, notwithstanding the opposition of Earl Granville.

In the House of Commons relative to the prosecution of the Overend and Gurney directors. Government emphatically refused to undertake it.

The Chief Justice has refused to allow them (? Dr. Thom) to conduct the case personally.

LONDON, 30TH JUNE, AFT.

Fair Dhollera was quoted at Liverpool to-day 10¼d.

LONDON, 1ST JULY, AFT.

In the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day prices were held firmly.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

" " to arrive ship named 10¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 30th June show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes..£10,250,000 Dec...£500,000

Bills discounted unintelligible.

Cash .....£19,625,000 Inc...£125,000

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 4TH JULY.

The French Mail Steamer from China signalled.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE Consulting Engineer for Railways, in a letter dated 29th ult., forwarded for the information of Government, a letter from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, dated 28th June 1869, reporting a serious accident which occurred on the morning of the 28th June about 2½ miles north of Etola, to the through passenger train from Ahmedadad to Bombay, and by which ten third-class passengers were killed, and one more has since died; one third-class passenger being seriously injured, and six slightly so.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—The accident is of so serious a character as to call for complete investigation. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the Magistrate of Surat and Broach, Mr. Hope, should be requested to report on the cause, or causes, which have led to it, after full and careful investigation, paying special attention to the state of the fencing of the line. The proceedings should be reported to the Government of India.

THE PETITION AGAINST THE DHARWAR-CARWAR RAILWAY SCHEME.

A COPY of this petition has at last been furnished to us for publication:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., Governor and President in Council.

The petition of the undersigned merchants of Bombay humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners having learned that a survey is being made with a view to connect Dharwar by rail with the sea at Carwar, have the honour to request, that before this line is definitely decided upon, a survey may be made of an alternative line, to connect the Southern Mahratta Country with Bombay, by a railway to meet the G. I. P. Railway line at Sholapore, or at some point between that place and Poona.

While entirely coinciding with the arguments that have been adduced by those favourable to the proposed Carwar and Dharwar line, as to the importance of opening up the rich and populous Southern Mahratta Country, and the advantages to Government of so doing, with the least possible delay, your petitioners beg respectfully to submit that there appears to their minds certain grave objections to the Dharwar-Carwar Railway route, viz:

1. The country between Carwar and Dharwar is, for the most part, uncultivated and uninhabited, and a railway, if made, will be dependent on its through traffic for support, while stopping, as it will, on the confines of the chief agricultural districts, it will not effectually open up the country.

2. It will necessitate the building of a new Ghaut line of railway—another "Incline" costly to construct and expensive to maintain and work.

3. Being a short isolated line, it will be more expensive to work than a branch, in consequence of its having to maintain its own staff, plant, workshops, &c., &c.

The advantages of the proposed alternative line recommended by your petitioners to connect the Southern Mahratta Country with Bombay, by means of the G. I. P. Railway, would be

1. Though of a greater length, the proposed line between Dharwar and Sholapore would pass through, in almost its entire course, a cotton and grain-producing country, populous and wealthy, which would supply a continued and increasing stream of local as well as through traffic to the railway.

2. It would utilize the Bhore Ghaut Incline, already constructed and maintained at so much cost, under Government guarantee, bringing an increased revenue to the Government guaranteed capital already invested.

3. The traffic could be carried on the whole year, without interruption, thus enabling the cotton of these districts to find an uninterrupted communication with the principal cotton market of Indian, and no trans-shipment being necessary the cotton would arrive in better condition than when coming by sea.

4. Such a railway would open up the important cotton producing-country between the G. I. P. Railway and Dharwar to all the advantages of railway communication; and bringing those districts into intimate connection with Bombay it would create a new and extensive market for British manufactures.

In addition your petitioners would merely refer to the great political advantages which would accrue to Government, from direct railway communication between Bombay and the important military station of Belgaum, and the districts through which such railway would pass.

It has come to the knowledge of your petitioners that the Dharwar-Carwar Railway scheme contemplates an eventual extension to the G. I. P. Railway. Your petitioners beg respectfully to suggest that even should the Dharwar-Carwar line be ultimately considered desirable, it would be more effectual in opening up the country, as well as less expensive, to first construct the line between Sholapore and Dharwar.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

IT is already known that a Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition is to take place at Poona in the month of September, during the race week. But the following extracts from a circular, issued by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in May last, may still be new to many of our readers. The circular contains a lengthy scale of prizes:—

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1869 will take place at Poona in the month of September next.

His Lordship accordingly desires that regimental committees be at once formed in every corps, British and Native, and that the names of the officers composing them be communicated without delay to the secretary to the central committee at Poona, to whom the list of proposed contributions and monthly progress reports must also be transmitted.

It will be the especial duty of the regimental committees to promote the objects of the Exhibition among their men—to communicate freely with the central committee upon all points of doubt or difficulty that may arise—and to see that all goods are properly packed and addressed.

The officers of the army are particularly invited to enhance the interest and success of the Exhibition by contributing any art production of their own, such as sculpture, paintings, drawings, models, or inventions; and space will be gladly given for the exhibition of any curiosities, trophies, or other rare objects they may be willing to lend.

Soldiers may exhibit their pet animals, for whose performances prizes will be given.

The exhibition will not only be open to articles manufactured in workshops but to *all* industrial works being the *bona fide* production of soldiers or of their wives or children, as well of Native as of British regiments; and the Commander-in-Chief desires that, with a view to the state of the various regimental schools being brought under His Lordship's personal notice, the best specimens of work, by each child capable of working, be sent for inspection—the contributions being accompanied by a nominal roll of the children contributing, with their respective ages, and the period each may have been attending school.

Special prizes will be awarded to the best exhibitors among soldiers' wives, and for the best specimens of children's industry. These special prizes will be irrespective of other prizes that the articles may obtain as specimens of their particular class of goods.

All articles remaining unsold at the close of the Exhibition will be disposed of by public auction under the orders of the central committee, unless claimed and conveyed back to their regiments at the expense of the contributors.

Lord Napier particularly desires that commanding officers will warn their men of the risk and disappointment which they will probably experience in exhibiting articles which do not command a ready sale, such for instance as patch-work quilts, &c., &c. The men should also be reminded of the causes which in many inst

BOMBAY.

The s. s. Mantaran, Captain Hibbert, sailed on Saturday for Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Colonel Bell and Dr. Gordon.

The Forbes Gujarathi Sabha.—The *Dandeyo* states that the Hon. Mr. Justice Warden has been elected president of the Forbes Gujarathi Sabha, *vice* the Hon. Mr. Justice Newton, resigned.

Mortality in Poona.—The mortality in the city of Poona during last month was about one hundred and seventy-five, from dysentery, fever, and cholera.—*Poona Observer.*

The ship Spray of the Ocean, Captain Turnbull, from the Clyde to Bombay, put into Rio de Janeiro on the 30th April last leaky, and would have to discharge or repairs.

Accident.—A portion of the side wall of a house at Bundarwaree Street fell on Friday evening. A Hindoo was slightly injured, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Friday morning last in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills at Tardeo, by which a quantity of cotton was destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known.

Accidentally Drowned.—On Friday last an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Ooma, woman, who was, while washing her clothes, accidentally drowned the previous day in a quarry hole behind Nowrojee Hill. A verdict of accidentally drowned was returned by the jury.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday at the Jamsetjee Hospital touching the death of John de Souza, a toddy drawer, who accidentally fell from a cocoanut tree in an oart at Dadur, and was removed to the hospital, where he died on Friday from the effects of injuries received. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Tanna Collectorate.—From the weather report of the Tanna collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June we learn that the fall of rain was scanty. No rain whatever fell excepting a few slight showers during the first three or four days of the fortnight. Seed sown consequently suffered to some degree, and further sowing operations were impeded. Cholera prevailed in the towns of Tanna, Bhewndy, Callian and neighbourhood, also in Oomergaum Petta.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.—We learn from *Native Opinion* that a meeting of friends and admirers of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee was held on Saturday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to present a testimonial to him on the eve of his departure to Europe. An influential committee was appointed to determine the form the presentation should assume. "Mr. Dadabhoy," says *Native Opinion*, "is a man of catholic sympathies, and the committee is accordingly composed of all classes of our countrymen."

The Weather in the Deccan.—There has been a great deal of rain at Sholapore, as indeed it would seem throughout the Deccan generally, and the country is said to be looking charming. The high winds which have prevailed in Poona for so many days past have probably driven off our rightful supply of rain inland. The natives of the Poona districts are anxiously praying for a downpour, as, too, are most of the Poona householders, whose rooms these high winds fill with dust and litter.—*Poona Observer.*

An Enterprising Marwaree.—The *Mitrodaya* confirms our paragraph about the intention of a Marwaree merchant to open a branch house in London. It says—"We hear that Poorunmul Chimonram, a first class Marwaree merchant of Hydrabad (Deccan) who has got branch firms in Bombay and other principal commercial towns and ports of this country, intends to open a firm in England. The business of the London firm, we understand, is to be managed by a staff of Marwarees, whom he intends to send to England on high salaries for the purpose."

Pensions to Servants of a Municipality.—With regard to an order of Government relative to the grant of pensions to servants employed in the Municipality, the President of the Madras Municipal Commission held the view "that although Government are not prepared at present to declare all employés under the several Municipalities entitled to pension, they would always be disposed to consider favourably any recommendation of the Municipal Commissioners in behalf of those of their employés who they consider had deserved to be so recommended for good and faithful service." The Madras Governments are of opinion that the view taken

Poona Collectorate.—The fall of rain in the Poona collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th June was good in the talookas of Joonere and Mawul, considerable in Poorundhur talooka, and in Petta Umbegaon under Kheir talooka, and slight in the other talookas. The khurref crops in the talookas of Mawul and Haveilly were reported to be withering for want of rain. Sowing operations were commenced in some of the villages of Poorundhur, Bhimthurry and Seroor talookas; but were not carried on in the toolokas of Indapoor, Kheir and Joonere, owing to the insufficiency of the rain. Cattle disease prevailed to a slight extent in the Bhimthurry talooka.

False Pretences.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Tybally Caderbhoy, a Borah, was charged with obtaining by false pretences sundry goods, of the value of Rs. 38-4 the property of Noorodin Ibrahimjee. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner went to complainant's shop and, representing himself to be an employe of Allibhoy Chanbhoy, a merchant, purchased and took away goods of the above value. He made a similar pretence, it was alleged, at several other shops, and took away goods of the collective value of Rs. 200. The prisoner was adjudged guilty in two of the cases and sentenced to be imprisoned for six months for each offence, making twelve months. The other charges were abandoned.

Illicit Retailing of Liquors.—In the Fort Police Court on Friday five Parsees were convicted by Mr. Connon of retailing spirituous liquors without proper licenses under Act IX. of 1867. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, Bazaar Gate Street, wholesale dealer, under class 3 of Act IX. of 1867, was fined Rs. 10 and cautioned that a repetition of the offence would be severely punished. Bomanjee Sorabjee, bread market, who held no licence; Rustomjee Merwanjee, bread market, wholesale dealer under class 3; Byramjee Dhunjeehoy, Parsee Bazaar Street, wholesale dealer under class 3; and Framjee Burjorjee, 16 Apollo Street, whoicsale dealer under class 3, were also each fined Rs. 10 and admonished. Mr. Prescot defended the last defendant, and Mr. Jewanjee appeared for the first two.

The Third Criminal Sessions for this year closed on Saturday afternoon, having lasted since Monday—Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice, on the bench. There were on the calendar in all twenty-one cases, implicating thirty prisoners, committed for trial, thirteen of the prisoners being Hindoos, eleven Mahomedans, five Europeans, and one a Parsee. There were two cases of murder, one of attempting to commit murder, one of voluntarily causing hurt, one of bigamy, one of forgery, one of cheating, two of criminal breach of trust, two of theft in a building used as a human dwelling, seven of house-breaking by night, two of theft, and one of unnatural offence. One case was traversed to the next Sessions, three prisoners were discharged, and twenty-six found guilty. Of the latter one was sentenced to death, one to transportation for life, one to penal servitude for life, and the others to the following terms of imprisonment:—2, seven years; 1, five years; 3, four years; 6, three years; 7, two years; 2, eighteen months; 1, one year; and 1, three months.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 28th, 29th, 30th June, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd July.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 1st July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 3rd to 8 P.M. of the 4th July is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 15	0 7
,, Calcutta	13 51	7 54
,, Madras	7 31	4 55

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Madras, 3rd, 1 P.M.—Steamer Kurrachee sailed to Bombay via Galle.

Bushire, 4th, 8 A.M.—Mail steamer Mahratta left for Lingah early this morning.

Chaybar, 4th, 12 noon.—H. M.'s steamer Lord Elphinstone leaving for Kurrachee.

Gwadur, 4th, 11 A.M.—Mail steamer Cashmere in sight from urrachee.

THE CAPTAIN AND CHIEF OFFICER OF THE GREAT NORTHERN.

Additional subscriptions in aid of the fund for the benefit of the captain and mate of the wrecked ship Great Northern:—

	Rs.
H. S. Bostock, Esq., donation from the P. and O. S. N. Company	100
Messrs. Robinson and Co.	50
J. Westali, Esq.	10
C. D. Bentley, Esq.	10
Capt. Pope	20

Subscriptions will be received at the New Bank of Bombay up to Monday night, the 5th instant. On Tuesday, the 6th instant, the amount subscribed will be divided as originally proposed—three-quarters to Capt. Trew and one-quarter to Mr. Jones, the mate.

All the crew have re-shipped except one man, August Peterson, and he cannot be found.

Subscribers who have not already paid their subscriptions are requested to pay the same to the New Bank of Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
June 27th Sunday	7	49	4	95	15	31
,, 28th Monday	0	0	0	0	0	59
,, 29th Tuesday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, 30th Wednesday.	0	0	0	0	0	0
July 1st Thursday	0	4	0	0	0	0
,, 2nd Friday	0	9	0	0	0	0
,, 3rd Saturday	0	48	0	34	0	0
For the week	8	48	5	29	15	90
Previously Registered.	22	15	31	15	10	35*
Total fall	30	63	36	44	26	25

* Corrected an error of 0·5 in the entry on the 19th June 1869.

Comparative statement of the fall of rain at Byculla for the month of June:—

Years.	Rain. In.	Cts.	Number of Rainy days.
1856	25	46	23
1857	16	81	20
1858	15	28	21
1859	28	99	26
1860	31	62	20
1861	27	74	26
1862	22	43	22
1863	31	44	23
1864	29	65	17
1865	14	23	21
1866	17	56	24
1867	12	69	23
1868	21	30	27
1869	29	60	17

HIGH COURT—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker.)

Anandrai Dattarya, petitioner, vs. Vinayak Ramchunder, opponent.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen for the petitioner. It appears from the proceedings that Vinayak Ramchunder obtained a decree against the petitioner in the court of the Moonsiff of Sattara, which was confirmed in appeal by the District Judge, but that on a special appeal being presented to the High Court by the petitioner, the decrees of the lower courts were reversed, and a decree was passed in favour of the petitioner. Previous to the decision of the special appeal, Vinayak attached and sold certain property of the petitioner. After the decree of the High Court was passed, petitioner applied to the moonsiff for the restoration of the property sold. The moonsiff refused to pass an order for the restoration of the property which had passed into the possession of the purchaser, and the petitioner having appealed to the District Judge, the Acting Assistant Judge, Mr. A. C. Watt, decided the appeal and confirmed the moonsiff's order. The petitioner thereupon presented a petition to the High Court, praying for a reversal of the orders of both the lower courts on the ground, amongst others, that the Assistant Judge had no jurisdiction to decide the appeal. The District Judge, Mr. R. F. Mactier, having been asked by the High Court to report the law under which his assistant heard the miscellaneous appeal, stated in reply that it was referred for decision to the Assistant Judge, with others, under the authority of Regulation II of 1827, section 28, clause 6 (see Sudder Dewance Adawlut's interpretation dated 13th March 1834, in West's Code of Bombay Acts and Regulations.)

Decision of the High Court.—The Court are of opinion that miscellaneous appeals ought not to be referred to an Assistant Judge.

Friday, 2nd July.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd.)

The Queen vs. Putha Tucka and Twenty-seven others.

The twenty-eight defendants were charged in May last, before the first class subordinate magistrate of Kuppurwunj, with fouling the water of the river, and were, on conviction, fined a rupee each, or in default of payment, each to be imprisoned for ten days. Under the provisions of section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. G. W. Elliot, acting District Magistrate, Kaira, submitted for the orders of the High Court the proceedings against the prisoners, who are reported to have been convicted of "foulment" of the Indian Penal Code. Under the ruling laid down by the High Court, conveyed to him under date 21st February 1866, a river is not a public spring the fouling of which is punishable under section 277 of the Penal Code, and Mr. Elliot was, therefore, of opinion that the subordinate magistrate's proceedings should be annulled.

The High Court, concurring with the District Magistrate, reversed the conviction and sentence recorded against the twenty-eight defendants, and ordered the fines, if paid, to be refunded.

The Queen vs. Martund Wittoba.

In April last the defendant was convicted of theft in a dwelling-house, and the second class subordinate magistrate of Bhimthurry, who tried the case, sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of five rupees, or, in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven days. Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, District Magistrate, Poona, submitted the proceedings for the orders of the High Court, remarking that the sentence was contrary to law, as the subordinate magistrate should have passed a sentence of imprisonment as required under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, and not merely of fine or of imprisonment in default.

The High Court, concurring with the District Magistrate, annulled the sentence passed on the prisoner, and directed that the trying magistrate do pass a sentence according to law. The term of imprisonment may be nominal.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF COMMON JURORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am rather surprised to see from your paper of this date that the Judge intimates his opinion that the action of Mr. Owen, as foreman of the special jury, (in the late Byculla case,) may have had a bad effect upon the common jury.

This remark it would probably have been as well to have left unsaid, it being in my opinion a slur upon the intelligence of the common jury. I as a common juryman beg to state for myself that nothing that the special jurymen would do or say would have the slightest effect upon me as to what course of action I should pursue.

I heard the names of the whole special jury called over, I saw them take their places, and many of them are not unknown to me. I say nothing as to their intelligence, but I have no hesitation in saying that when they die, wisdom will not die with them.

The Judge may rest quite assured that the common jury will go upon the principle that "every tub stands on its own bottom."—Yours, &c.,

COMMON JURYMAN.

Bombay, 3rd July.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your corresponding "Ninoblanco," in the *Bombay Gazette* of this date, tells us that the "desirable scheme of public swimming-baths is assuming a tangible appearance." I hope that that is so; and that the scheme will not stop short—as so many things do in Bombay—at merely assuming a tangibility, but that it will be carried out to its legitimate conclusion—fruition. Some three or four years ago, a local architect and civil engineer propounded a theory about swimming-baths, prepared plans and designs, got up a correspondence with the powers that be, and took a great deal of trouble, generally, in the matter. This was in the days when a fine fat financial association was brought into existence nearly every morning, when horses and broughams, like shares, were at a premium, and when everybody in Bombay was very rich on paper. The scheme was in a fair way of being floated, when the monetary crisis came upon Bombay like a withering blast, sweeping it, with the financials aforesaid, into the limbo of oblivion.

By all means let the financials and the other bubble ventures of that day remain there, but surely the swimming-bath scheme might be resuscitated. Is there not public spirit enough left in Bombay to accomplish even so small a thing; or shall we have to wait until some Cowasjee Jehanghier of the period shall make the city a present of a public swimming-bath?

It strikes me that our Municipal Commissioner is the very man to take this matter in hand; and under his energetic action I have no doubt the thing would readily assume form and substance.—Yours, &c., AN OLD FOGY.

Bombay, 3rd July.

FORT POLICE COURT.—3rd July.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Disorderly Behaviour.—John Smith, a seaman, was charged with being drunk and disorderly at Colaba. The prosecutor pled guilty and was fined Rs. 20, or, in default of payment, was sentenced to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Kolapore, 4th, 12 noon.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 84.

Cochin, 4th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-easterly, thermometer 85, barometer 29·992, rain 62 cents, sky cumulus.

Paumben, 4th, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 88, barometer 29·90.

Cannanore, 4th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 29·960, rain 30 cents.

Carwar, 4th, 8 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-westerly moderate, thermometer 82, barometer 29·98.

Vingorla, 4th, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 84.

Mangalore, 4th, 4 P.M.—Weather fine, wind west-south-west, thermometer 82·50, rain 3 cents.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 4th, 11 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted to Shiraz. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 1st July, via Russia, 16th June.

CARWAR.

A Carwar correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum*, writing on the 19th ult., says:—"The first attack of the heavy monsoon of this year is on a boat belonging to the City of Lahore—an English ship. She was bound for Liverpool from Bombay, and while on the way, broke one of the masts and her jibboom. In order to replace these she called at this port and is now in the harbour. On the 15th instant three sailors attached to her set out for Sedashiglur, about six miles, in one of the boats belonging to the ship in order to fetch a timber log from the depot there. The waters of the sea were evidently serene. There was a break in the weather. The sun was shining, there were no clouds in the sky, and the wind was calm. For a time everything went on well. No fears occurred to any one. All of a sudden the sea became boisterous. It is more so at the mouth of the Kalbenuddee, being the junction. The boat was capsized. The three sailors swam to the shore with great difficulty. A native Christian, who accompanied them, was drowned; but his corpse has not been found. A similar catastrophe occurred last monsoon. The light-house is more than five miles from the port. It is on the Oyster Rock surrounded by sea. An establishment consisting of a European keeper of the house, with the necessary complement of subordinates, lives there. Supplies have to be despatched from Carwar. Lieutenant Parker, then Port Officer, despatched a Government boat with supplies on the 21st June 1867. The boat's crew consisted of six lascars. There was no deception in the weather. The sea was roaring. The wind was tempestuous. The monsoon was in its zenith. A downpour was falling in torrents. The lascars, it being their duty, undertook to take the supplies to the rock and return. They started about 4 A.M. The lascars bravely and skilfully battled with the waves, but the boat could not stand the violence and it went to pieces. Of the six men only three saw the shore again alive. The remainder were washed ashore pale, dumb, benumbed and lifeless. The wives of the deceased were provided with pensions."

THE MADRAS REMOUNT COMMISSION.

On the 14th June the Madras Government passed the following order on the proceedings of the Remount Commission for 1866-67:—

In October 1866, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, acting under instructions from the Government appointed a Commission, composed of the officers named* to enquire and report upon the following points in connection with the provision of remounts for the army of this Presidency:—

1.—The various sources of horse supply, and the fitness of the respective breeds for the several branches of the military service.

2.—The measures which the Government might advantageously adopt with the view of rendering the markets abroad more accessible and productive for the purposes of this army.

3.—The method of selection, and subsequent issue to corps, and,

4.—The sufficiency, or otherwise, of the present regulation price for remounts, to secure good and serviceable horses.

With the two earlier letters from the Adjutant General recorded at the head of these proceedings, the report of the Commission was submitted by the Commander-in-Chief; and with the latest letter, the Government were favoured with a minute recorded by His Excellency on the Remount Depot at Oosoor.

After an attentive perusal of these papers, and after such personal inquiries as the members of the Government have been able to make, the Government have arrived at the following conclusions, which they proceed to express in answer to the questions directed to be considered by the Commission.

The Governor in Council thinks that no advantage would attend the appointment of a Committee to report on the question of the institution of a Government breeding stud, with the double object of supplying horses directly to the army and of promoting the production of a useful class of animals by the native farmer for the lighter sort of military service, is one which demands a considerable amount of inquiry and council, the Government resolve to refer it, for report, to a special Committee composed of Mr. E. G. R. Pane, Collector, Madras District. *President.*—Colonel A. R. Thornhill, Staff Corps, Acting Remount Agent; Major Napier, G. Campbell, Royal Artillery, Veterinary Surgeon F. G. Shaw, Remount Depot.

The Committee will meet at Oosoor at such time as the president may appoint, and will be empowered to call from the Government record office or other public department, for any documents bearing upon the subject, which they may desire to be furnished with.

In conclusion, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council considers it right to state that, in the opinion of Government, the report of the Remount Commission leaves a more unfavourable impression on the mind, in respect to the horses of the Madras army, than is justified by the facts of the case. The Australian horses are, on the whole, under-rated, while the Heratees are qualified in terms of far too great severity. There is undoubtedly room for improvement; but it would be erroneous to affirm that the army is positively ineffectively horsed, and His Lordship in Council believes that there has been a progressive amelioration in the last two or three years.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS, 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Chief Justice Couch.)

Fifth Day, Friday, 2nd July.

Bigamy.—John Edward Savidge was charged with having, on the 18th January 1869, married Jackia Xavier, his wife Mary Ann Savidge being still alive, and also with having concealed from Xavier the fact of his former marriage.

Dr. Barton conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Ferguson appeared for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was that in 1856 the prisoner was a drummer in the 1st Madras Native Infantry. His regiment was then quartered at Vizianagram, and he obtained leave of absence for the purpose of marrying Mary Ann Cookson, widow of John Cookson, of the 12th M. N. I. As there was no ordained clergyman at the station, he proceeded to Vizigapatam where the marriage was solemnised, and he lived with her until about 1860. Then then separated, prisoner left the army and obtained civil employment, and latterly he was the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and lost one of his limbs. In January last he married Jackia Xavier, and was living with her at Bassein. A former friend met him one day and communicated with his wife and she wrote for support which he refused to give. The first wife and her two sons by her former marriage, proved the marriage and a certificate of it was put in in evidence. One of the lads spoke so low that His Lordship called on him to raise his voice and Dr. Barton was putting that forcibly to the witness, when

The Judge—Don't frighten the witness, Dr. Barton. (Laughter).

Dr. Barton—Well my friend gets up and tells me I have done something improper.

The Judge—Done something improper! Who tells you, Dr. Barton, you did something improper?

Dr. Barton (with an motion of his head towards the learned counsel for the prosecution) Oh, Ferguson, here.

Mr. Ferguson—I merely said he was leading the witness.

The Judge—Well, the charge of leading a witness is not a very serious impropriety, for it is constantly in practice among the barristers here.

After this good natured sally the case was proceeded with and both marriages were proved.

Constantio Valentine, the brother-in-law of Jackia, said he had known prisoner nearly four years. He was a guard on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and had told witness that he was a widower. In cross-examination this witness said prisoner had treated Jackia very well. He did not know Jackia before he married her. He had only seen from a distance. It was not usual for Goanese people to have courtships; their marriages were arranged by their friends.

Mr. Ferguson then addressed the court for the defence and held that there was no case to go to the jury as prisoner had been more than seven years separate from his wife, and the prosecution, on whom the onus lay, had not given proof that at the time of his second marriage the prisoner knew his first wife was alive.

Dr. Barton said he rested his case chiefly on the 495 section of the Penal Code which provided "that a person marrying again during the life-time of husband or wife having concealed from the person with whom the subsequent marriage is contracted the fact of the former marriage shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine."

The Judge—You have not given any evidence, Dr. Barton, that he did conceal the fact of his former marriage. What evidence of that is there beyond the mere inference arising from what was stated by one of the witnesses about there being no courtship between prisoner and his second wife? To bring the offence within this section you must prove that he concealed the fact of the former marriage. You say that on concealed it, but you have given no evidence whatever to prove concealment. I cannot put it to the jury whether there is any evidence on that point.

Dr. Barton—I will leave it to your Lordship.

The Judge—I will not have it left to me.

Dr. Barton—Well, my Lord, I consider—

The Judge—Dr. Barton, it is not what counsel considers; you must produce authorities. You have the fact of the decision of eminent Judges against you, in the case which has been cited, and with all my respect for you, I should not feel disposed to act upon your argument in preference to their decision.

Dr. Barton—I bow to your Lordship.

The Judge—Is there any legal objection to calling this young woman Jackia. Why cannot she be called to say whether the prisoner concealed the fact of the former marriage?

Mr. Ferguson held that as the case for the prosecution was closed, his learned friend could not at this stage call another witness.

His Lordship replied that he could not allow justice to be defeated through an omission such as there was here.

An application for leave to call the second wife was here made by Dr. Barton and grantel by the court.

Mr. Ferguson submitted that the case for the prosecution having closed, and that for the prisoner opened, it was without precedent to allow counsel for the prosecution to call fresh evidence.

The Judge.—The second wife was examined before the magistrate.

Mr. Ferguson—But the learned counsel for the prosecution, in the exercise of his discretion, having decided not to call her, I submit that he cannot be allowed to put her into the witness-box.

The Judge—But I have a duty to perform Mr. Ferguson, and if the learned counsel for the prosecution did not do what he should have done, I must, in the interest of justice, interfere.

Mr. Ferguson—I ask your Lordship to take a note of my objection.

The Judge—I should not think of reserving the point. You can take a note of the objection yourself.

Mr. Ferguson—I should wish to protest upon behalf of the prisoner.

The Judge—There is nothing to reserve. It is a matter entirely in my discretion. There is no point of law involved.

Jackia was then called, and in reply to Dr. Barton, she stated that before he married her prisoner said that his wife was dead. He said nothing more. She would not have married him had she thought he had a wife alive.

His Lordship said that upon the words of the Penal Code he thought there was a case to go to the jury on, because there was a difference between the English law and that provided by the Penal Code. Prisoner could not avail himself of the exception under the Penal Code, because he had not informed his second wife before the marriage with her, "of the real state of her affairs so far as the same" were within his own knowledge.

Mr. Ferguson then addressed the jury showing that under the Penal Code the prisoner could not be convicted if he had not lived with his wife for seven years and had not heard that she was alive—provided that he informed the person to be married the circumstances so far as he knew them. Now, they had been told that in the year 1856 the prisoner went through a ceremony which they heard was that of marriage, with a woman named Cookson; that four years after words they separated; that some time subsequently the wife heard that her husband was at Nassick and that he was down in the world—but she did not take any trouble about him and did not seek to rejoin him. Afterwards she heard that he had had his leg broken at Bandora, but she still took no notice of him; and it was only when he was in comparatively good employment at Bassein that this young and her husky brood swooped down on him, and demanded support from him. The woman did not ask him to take her back; what she wanted was to have secured to her Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 per mensem. During all the intervening years she had never made known her whereabouts and had probably concealed herself lest her husband should claim her. But the latter had not heard of her for nine or ten years, and considering she was dead, he married this second woman to whom he said he was a widower,—a statement which he seemed perfectly justified in believing under the circumstances. Since his marriage with the second wife he had treated her kindly, and she took no part in this prosecution.

His Lordship then explained the sections of the Penal Code under which the prosecution was brought, showing that there was an exception from penal consequences in cases where the wife "at the time of the subsequent marriage shall have been continually absent from the husband for the space of seven years and shall not have been heard of by such person as being alive within that time." The jury would observe that the prosecutor had been absent for longer than seven years and it did not appear on the evidence for the prosecution—and it was for the prosecutors to have given evidence on the point if they could—that prisoner had heard of his first wife being alive within seven years. He then came to the provision in the Penal Code which distinguished the law under it from the English law. The exception to this section in the Penal Code went on to say—and he (the Chief Justice) was rather inclined to think very wisely—"Provided the person contracting such subsequent marriage shall, before such marriage takes place, inform the person with whom such marriage is contracted of the real state of facts, so far as the same are within his or her knowledge." That was the law in India, a law made after great consideration, and therefore it came to this, that although the first wife might have been absent for seven years, although the husband might not have heard of her being alive or heard of her during that time, yet it was his duty and business to tell the second wife before he married her, of the real state of facts as they were within his own knowledge. He must have known that he was married in 1856, and that about four years afterwards he was separated from the woman. He had been living in various places since, and whether he had taken steps to ascertain whether his wife was dead or not was a matter for consideration. All the information which he seemed to have given to the second wife was that he was a widower. And here His Lordship remarked that he had felt it to be his duty to call the second wife as he could not allow this case, which had been sent up from the Mofussil, to miscarry from an oversight on the part of the counsel for the prosecution. He should have felt he was doing wrong if he had not allowed the second wife to be called. The woman said the prisoner told her his first wife was dead, and that he was a widower. Now when he did so, was he informing her of the real state of facts so far as they were within his own knowledge? It might very well be argued that the offence did not come within the section, because the prisoner said his former wife was dead, and therefore did not "conceal" his former marriage and this was a question for the consideration of the jury.

The jury then gave a verdict finding the prisoner guilty under section 494 of the Penal Code (marrying again during the life-time of husband or wife).

His Lordship asked whether prisoner would lose his appointment through this conviction?

Prisoner—If I am found guilty.

The Judge—You have been found guilty and properly so by the jury. You are still liable to maintain your wife. The sentence that I pass on you is that you undergo rigourous imprisonment for the term of three months.

Sixth Day, Saturday.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A MUNICIPAL OFFICER.

Dossabhoy Pestonjee was placed at the bar charged with having, whilst a public servant, or a servant of Mr. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner, committed criminal breach of trust of two cheques for Rs. 2,279 and Rs. 1,493, respectively, drawn by the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company on the Bank of Bombay in favour of Mr. Crawford, Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

Mr. Ferguson conducted the prosecution, and Dr. Barton appeared for the defence.

Mr. Ferguson, in opening the case, said—The prisoner in this case is charged under several heads. Under one head he is charged with embezzlement, being a public servant; and by Act II. of 1865, passed by the Governor of Bombay and known as the Municipal Act, it is laid down that a clerk or servant to the Municipality is to be held to be a public servant to all intents and purposes. He is likewise charged with having embezzled the money, being a clerk of Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner; and he is charged in this way in order that, if you find he is not a public servant but a servant of Mr. Crawford, it will be your duty to find him guilty of the second charge; and this is done that there may be no miscarriage of justice. The facts are excessively simple. The prisoner was a receiver attached to the Mahim ward of assessment and collection of the Municipality. It was his duty as such to take out bills of the different amounts charged to different parties, and when they were given him it was his duty to sign his name in a book showing he had taken them out. I will prove by that book that prisoner on the 5th August 1868 took a bill for the first quarter of 1869 to the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, for water supplied, amounting to Rs. 112. I will likewise prove that on the 4th November 1868 he received a bill for the third quarter of 1866 for the same company, also for water supplied, to the amount of Rs. 2,167; and that on 4th February 1869 he received a similar bill for the fourth quarter amounting to Rs. 1,473. When a receiver takes out these bills they are receipted by the superintendent, and it is the duty of the receiver to get the money, and if he gets it to signify that he has received it. If he does not get it on the first day he takes out the bill on several days till he gets the money. I will prove by the books of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company that the moneys were paid to the prisoner, and his receipt is entered. The first bill was paid on the 8th January, the second on 13th January, and the third on 22nd February. All these bills were paid by cheque on the Bank of Bombay; and I will prove further that the prisoner took these cheques to the Bank of Bombay and had them cashed. It would be the duty of the prisoner on getting the money for these bills to put it straight into the hands of the superintendent, and there should be an entry by the superintendent in a book called the assessment and collection book of those moneys being paid in by the receiver. In addition to that it is the duty of the receiver to give in a list of the moneys paid to him, and one copy of that is filed in the office, and another is kept by the receiver. I will show that he signed the receipt of having received the money, and so you will have evidence that prisoner got the bills and received the money, but did not put it in his report and did not give it up. But I will carry the case further than that. I will show that when the accounts were audited it was found that this money was wanting, and the superintendent went to him, and the prisoner made a statement. I do not give you that statement, but the witness will; and I refrain from doing so in order that my learned friend may have an opportunity of showing that it was not made in consequence of any inducement or anything that the superintendent said to the prisoner. Now if the witnesses prove these facts, I submit that the charge is clearly made out, and that he must be found guilty. It may be alleged that the prisoner is a man of very good character. I would simply reply to that, that good character is no defence—it is an aggravation—for this reason, that if he had not had a good character he would not have got the position. The prisoner is defended by Dr. Barton, and you will feel assured that every point that can be urged in favour of the prisoner will be urged by my learned friend.

Bapojee Nowrojee, clerk of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, desposed to paying the bills to prisoner by cheques in favour of the Municipal Commissioner and to getting the prisoner's receipts.

Sorabjee Framjee Karaka, Superintendent of the Mahim ward of the assessment and collection department, was next called. He commenced to reply through the interpreter, when

Dr. Barton, addressing the Judge, said—This witness was examined in the police court in English. He is a brother of Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, and speaks English very well.

The Chief Interpreter—He asked for an interpreter on entering the box, and says he had the assistance of one at the police court.

Dr. Barton—Most certainly not. Since he has contradicted me, I must say he gave his evidence in the police court in English.

The Judge—If you like you may call any one who was present and can give evidence about it, but the man says he requires an interpreter.

Dr. Barton—Mr. Leathes, who was attorney for the prosecution, could state that. I only wish to be borne out.

The Judge—Did he give his evidence in English in the police court, Mr. Leathes?

Mr. Leathes (who was sitting at the bar)—The witness gave his evidence in English, but the interpreter stood by him, and was obliged to explain matters.

Dr. Barton—On his cross-examination.

The Judge—Probably Dr. Barton did not notice what was doing.

Mr. Leathes—The interpreter stood quite close to the witness.

The Judge—Probably that escaped Dr. Barton's notice. The witness ought to give his evidence in the same way here as at the police court, and the interpreter will better assist him where it appears to be necessary.

Witness was then examined in support of Mr. Ferguson's statement of the forms regarding the bill. He stated that the receipt of the money from the prisoner was not entered where it should have been had it been received. He generally supported the learned counsel's speech, and explained that the statement made by prisoner to him was—"I and Soonderao Rowjee divided the money between us."

Dr. Barton then cross-examined the witness to show that though the theory was that the receiver should report his collections to him he generally did so only to the head clerk, Soonderao Rowjee, who should then report any defalcations.

(Q.) And that is the way in which you conducted a department with lakhs of rupees going through it? In what position is Soonderao now?—(A.) There is a charge of embezzlement pending against him.

(Q.)—How many?—(A.) Rs. 1,100 altogether.

(Q.)—How many charges are there against this Soonderao Rowjee, the head clerk of your office?—(A.) All I can say is there is a charge of criminal breach of trust for having embezzled the amount of many bills.

(Q.)—Many bills—such as you are charging the prisoner with having taken?—(A.) Yes.

(Q.) Very well. Now, sir, I ask you how did you know, under these circumstances, that the prisoner did not pay this amount to the prisoner, Soonderao?—(A.) It was no part of the prisoner's duty to pay the moneys to the head clerk; his duty was to write to me and pay the money into the Controller's office.

(Q.)—Will you swear that has been the practice of the office to your knowledge?—(A.) It has.

Dr. Barton—Give us a single instance in which that has been done.

Witness—All moneys received in this report from 1st January to 10th April were paid into the Controller's office, with the exception of those that are mentioned.

Dr. Barton—You assume that this man did not pay the amount of these bills into the office because there is no signature for it.

Witness—The prisoner himself stated to me that he had not paid this money into the office.

Dr. Barton—I am coming to that presently. Then you have only his own statement.

Witness—Yes, and I don't find it in the book.

Dr. Barton—Stop now, I must get you to keep to this point. Is it from that book or from the prisoner's own statement that you come to the conclusion that the money has not been paid?

Witness—From both; from the books, reports, and prisoner's statement.

Dr. Barton—When was the system of collection changed to daily payments? Was it when the defalcations, or supposed defalcations—I must be careful what I say—of Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt and Temooljee Shroff were discovered?

Witness—I was not in the office.

Dr. Barton—Now, Mr. Karaka, I am not saying you were, but I only ask if you don't know when these daily payments began. I am insinuating nothing against you—except perhaps inability.

Witness—So far as I know, the system still exists.

Dr. Barton—Can you kindly tell us how this defalcation existing from 5th August to 10th April was discovered?

Witness—I received some information from a friend, Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Bahadoorjee, with regard to the Coorla factories; and I then made enquiries. There had been several disputes between prisoner and Soonderao previous to 10th April.

Dr. Barton—At the time when prisoner said he and Soonderao divided the money were you as deaf as you appear to be now.

Witness—I have been deaf in this manner ever since I was ten years old.

Dr. Barton—Very well, I am sorry for it. Who was in the office when this statement was made by the prisoner?

Witness—Eduljee Rustomjee, myself, Soonderao, and the prisoner.

Dr. Barton—I suppose he was obliged to pretty speak loudly, as I am doing now, for you to hear him?

Witness—He was talking loud enough for me to hear. I was standing between them and quite close.

Dr. Barton—And you, the head of a department of the Municipality, having heard a man accused of robbing the

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Globe* states that whilst the Viceroy of Egypt has been received there as a vassal of the Porte, still his reception has been of a very flattering character. He was received at the railway station by the Governor and President of Police of Berlin, and by the Turkish Ambassador, and shortly after his arrival he was visited by the Crown Prince at the palace where he is staying. He was afterwards received by the King, in the presence of the Turkish Ambassador. The Berliners think that the Viceroy is a somewhat corpulent man, with an intelligent expression of face, but that his appearance is not, on the whole, of a very imposing character. He does not appear to enter upon any directly political negotiations, knowing that if he did reference would instantly be made by the Berlin Cabinet to Turkey.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The house of Lords, as at present constituted, consists of about 460 members, of whom 15 are minors. Deducting the Irish and the Scotch representative Peers and the prelates, the number of hereditary peerages is 388, and of these the large majority are the creations of the present century. Of the barons who responded to the writs of summons issued by Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester, 600 years ago, the descendants of three only now sit in the upper House. They are Lords Hastings, De Ros, and Audley, the baronies of the two former dating from 1264, and that of the latter from 1296. The surviving Peerages, which are creations of the fourteenth century, are four, viz., the baronies of Camoys, Clinton, Dacre, and Willoughby de Eresby. The peerages of the fifteenth century now represented are seven; of the sixteenth, 12; of the seventeenth, 35; of the eighteenth, 95; and of the nineteenth, 233. The surviving peerages, however, bear little comparison to the number of creations. When Earl Grey came into power in November, 1830, he was called upon to contend with a body which, scarcely without interruption, from the administration of Lord Bute to that of the Duke of Wellington, had been recruited through nearly 70 years of Tory rule. Sir Erskine May has stated that during that gloomy period of English history, from 1760 to 1830, more than 400 peerages had been created. The actual number made within the reign of George III. was 388, and during the seventeen years of Mr. Pitt's premiership upwards of 140 new patents were issued. Within two years the same minister had either created or promoted 35 new peers. A large number of these names have, however, dropped from the roll of the House of Lords, for on an average more than 20 peers die annually, and there are four peerages become extinct every year.

It is not surprising then that when the Whigs found themselves in office in 1830, they at once began to redress in some degree the enormous disparity in the numbers of the rival parties in the House of Lords. The subjoined tabular statement shows the number of creations and promotions in the peerage made by each minister from Earl Grey's accession to power to the present time.

	Dukes	Marq.	Earls	Visct.	Barons	Total
Earl Grey	2	2	7	—	23	34
Viscount Melbourne	—	1	7	—	31	39
Sir R. Peel	—	—	2	3	6	11
Earl Russell	—	1	5	2	16	24
Viscount Palmerston	—	—	3	1	19	23
Earl of Derby	—	—	2	1	22	25
Mr. Disraeli	1	—	—	1	1	4
Mr. Gladstone	—	—	—	—	3	3
	3	4	27	8	121	163

The Liberal party have been in power during two-thirds of this period, and have created 123 peers as against 40 on the part of their opponents, yet they are still in a minority in the House of Lords. It should, however, be explained that although in less than forty years 163 new patents have been issued, the whole of them were not absolute additions to the strength of the peerage. In the majority of instances the dukes have been recruited from the ranks of the marquises, the marquises from the earls, the earls from the viscounts, and the viscounts from the barons. Rare instances occur in which a commoner at once receives an earldom, such as in the case of Lord John Russell. A retiring Speaker of the House of Commons generally receives a viscountcy, but as a rule the rank of baron of the United Kingdom is that by which an outsider enters the House of Lords.

The list above given is irrespective of the peers' eldest sons, who have been called to the Upper House in the lifetime of their fathers. The Marquis of Anglesey was called up as Lord Paget in 1832, by Earl Grey; the Marquis of Ailesbury, as Lord Bruce, in 1839, by Lord Melbourne; the Earl of Londsdale, as Lord Lowther, in 1841, by Sir Robert Peel; the Earl Derby, as Lord Stanley, in 1844, by Sir Robert Peel; Lord Stanley of Alderley, as Lord Eddisbury, in 1848, by Earl Russell; Earl Stafford, as Lord Stafford, in 1853, by the Earl of Aberdeen; the Earl of Tankerville, as Lord Ossulstoden, in 1859, by the Earl of Derby; Earl Fortescue, as Lord Fortescue, in 1859, by Viscount Palmerston; and Earl St. Maur, in 1863, as Lord Seymour, also by Lord Palmerston.

The calling up of Lord Stafford by the Earl of Aberdeen was the only patent of peerage conferred by that nobleman during his tenure of office, a period which extended over more than two years. Even his Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, had been a member of the Upper House two years before his appoinment to the woolsack.—*Daily News.*

THE ELECTIONS IN PARIS.

PARIS, MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 30.

The following are very nearly the exact figures of the close of the poll for the four Paris ballotages:—

2nd Circumscription, Thiers, 15,896; Devinck, 9,751; D'Alton Shee, 5,763. 5th Circumscription, Garnier Pages, 19,167; Raspail, 14,571. 6th Circumscription, Jules Ferry, 15,778; Cochin, 13,928. 7th Circumscription, Jules Favre, 17,968; Rochefort, 14,670.

A few remarks on each of these four elections in their order:

The defeat of D'Alton Shee, who so presumptuously persisted in opposing M. Thiers at the risk of letting in the Government candidate, is overwhelming. Although recommended by the Radical Committees of Gambetta Barcel, and Rochefort, he has polled 2,000 fewer votes than he did on May 24th. Devinck, the Government man, has also a score less than before, while that of M. Thiers has increased by 5,000. The political good sense of the Paris electors is shown strongly by this result, as in all the other ballotages. A sufficient demonstration of hatred to the Imperial system was made at the first ballot. Although D'Alton Shee's programme was ultra Liberal, he is a man of small calibre, and could have rendered little service as a deputy. It was known that the Government wished, above everything, to prevent the election of M. Thiers. It is credibly stated that the Empress, who unfortunately is almost the Government, had said she would throw herself out of the window rather than that M. Thiers should be returned. She dreads particularly his searching criticism of the finances which may stand in the way of extravagant programmes *in petto*.

Well! Paris has sent M. Thiers triumphantly to the Chamber to support his most unsourthy theory of "necessary liberties," and—a very minor detail—to prevent the Empress's pious, but costly, pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

The honest, irreproachable Garnier Pages, the tried old deputy, is returned by a majority of 5,000 against Raspail. The Parisians thought it enough that Raspail should sit for Lyons, and did not wish to give him a power of appointment of a second member at the expense of Garnier Pages.

The most important of all the elections was that in the 6th circumscription, because it was the only one in which a Government candidate had the slightest chance. A great many circumstances combined in favour of M. Cochin. He is wealthy, inherits from his father a name respected in the quarter, is very clever and eloquent, and was supported by the combined force of the Government and the clergy, in a district teeming with Government offices and convents. In spite of all these advantages he has been beaten by a young briefless barrister, aged 37, with no fortune or family influence to back him, and only known by a few newspaper articles exposing the enormities of M. Haussmann's administration of Paris, and some speeches at electoral meetings, in which he displayed a talent never suspected by his friends. I passed this afternoon two hours in his committee-room in M. Bixio's house in the Rue Jacob, and never in my life saw a more interesting sight than the enthusiasm with which this young modest man was hailed by his friends when the scouts, coming in every minute from the different polling places, produced a sum total of figures showing that he had beaten both Church and State. Jules Ferry is no Red Republican. He is a thorough gentleman, a thinker, a scholar, and a practical man. In the 7th Circumscription Jules Favre has beaten Rochefort by upwards of 5,000 votes. Here again I applaud the savoir faire of Paris. The Government had given out that the election of Rochefort would make it necessary for the Emperor to go backwards. There is a delicious euphemism in this connection in the Emperor's special journal, the *People*, which says that the Emperor, being more liberal than anybody else in France, may perhaps be forced to check his pace in order to enable the country to keep up with him. Well, the electors, upon reflection, have said, "We will not give the Government this excuse; we will return Jules Favre, whom it is reproduced to accept and support, as being almost an Imperialist, although we know he is a trustworthy advocate of freedom."

There is very much more excitement to-night than there was on May 24. From all I hear it is possible, though I think, hope, and believe to the contrary, that something very serious may take place in the course of the night. On the Boulevards there have been cries of "Vive Rochefort!" "Jules Favre a la Lanterne!" "A bas l'Empereur!" At least 40 persons have been arrested, and they were carried off to prison by ostentatious forces of policemen. As I write I hear that arrests have been made on a much larger scale. At the Café Madrid, where journalists congregate, the Marseillaise was sung, and at eleven o'clock all the cafés on the Boulevards were shut up, and the iron gates of the Passage Jouffroy were closed. Although I am told *agens provocateurs* are hard at work, I do not apprehend anything serious. The Emperor has no choice but to swallow the bitter pill, and the non-election of Raspail, D'Alton Shee, and Rochefort deprives him of the excuse of which he would gladly have availed himself, that Paris was revolutionary and impracticable. Gambetta and Bancel, the two ultras elected, are men of the highest intelligence, and in every way "practical."

Some disturbances of no great importance have occurred at Besançon, owing to the authorities having seized an electoral address of M. Ordinaire an Opposition candidate, who by this time is certainly elected. The populace was irritated at seeing a police agent lacerate M. Ordinaire's placards on the walls, and as they did not know of the prosecution, the act appeared to them an abuse of authority. Several bands of people marched about the streets up till two in the morning, "Vive Ordinaire!" Some of the mob expressed an intention to burn the Jesuit seminary, but in point of fact the rioting only extended to the breaking of a few gas pipes, and wanton ringing and knocking at a great many doors. A military force was called out, and the crowd soon dispersed without any collistion.—*Daily News.*

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AMERICA AND CHINA.

On the 7th May at Washington, Governor Curtin, President of the East India Telegraph Co., and A. K. McClure, Solicitor of the Corporation, had interviews with the Secretaries of State and Navy in relation to the introduction of telegraphs into China. The Company have a grant procured by Mr. Burlingame when he was the American Minister in China, authorizing them to lay a cable between Canton and Shanghai. They have five hundred miles of cable ready to lay down, and will have the remaining 500 miles ready to ship during the summer. Should this line be completed, there will need but a wire between Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, to place Shanghai in telegraphic communication with London and San Francisco.

AN INTERESTING KLEPTOMANIAC.

A very sad case came before the magistrates at Manchester on June 10. A handsome and fashionably dressed young lady, between 16 and 17 years of age, the daughter of highly respectable parents residing at Moss Side, was placed in the dock charged with stealing a quantity of jewellery and wearing apparel, the property of her parents. Her propensity for stealing and for obtaining money by false pretences commenced about six months ago, and although everything has been done by her parents during that time to break her of the habit, it would seem that she became worse and worse as time wore on. On three previous occasions she had been forgiven for stealing money and valuable articles from the house in the hope that she would mend her ways, which she promised to do; but no sooner did an opportunity present itself for obtaining money, either by stealing articles from the house, or by borrowing it from neighbours, than she embraced it, and made away, without informing any person where she was going to. It was her custom to remain away until the money was expended, and then return and express her contrition. The fastness of her style may be imagined from the fact that on a recent occasion she stole £30, and spent every farthing of it in two days, but how she spent the money no one could ever discover, with the exception of what she had paid for cab hire, which was an important item in her outlay. Her father stated that he felt that he had no other course left than to hand her over to the police. Not long since he sent for Sergeant Robinson of the detective force, and gave her in charge for stealing, but as she promised faithfully that she would never do anything of the kind again, he did not go on with the case. On Tuesday she ran away again, and on searching the house they found property of the value of £7 16s. missing, and he then gave information to Sergeant Robinson. Sergeant Robinson stated that he had been on the look out for the prisoner, after receiving information of the robbery, and on Wednesday afternoon he heard that she was staying at the Swan Hotel, Bolton. He went there and ascertained that she had been driving about the town during the whole of the evening, and that she had left for Preston. He went on to Preston, where he arrived shortly after eleven o'clock, and in a short time afterwards he met the prisoner in the street and took her into custody. She had pledged a considerable portion of the stolen property at a pawnbroker's in Stretford-road. She pleaded guilty, and was committed to goal for four months.

ASCOT RACES.—THE CUP DAY.

Is there anything new to be said about this great English festival fast becoming Derby-like in its proportions? How the trains of the South-Western Railway disgorge their hundreds upon hundreds, how the Great Western sends down freights of nearly equal magnitude, how the Royal borough emptios itself of its inhabitants, and how drags, carriages, and vehicles of a baser sort go steaming through the beautiful part,—how we are all choked with the dust, but yet somehow manage to emerge on to the lawn comparatively unscathed, and how each recurring anniversary does but repeat itself in all these points, except that this year the throng seems greater than ever,—has been all discribed over and over again. It is undoubtedly a great sight the Ascot Cup day; as good a specimen of a great fête as we can show,—superior to the Derby, to Goodwood, to horticulturals, and botanics, and to all the other *al fresco* gatherings which our brief summer allows. Indeed, we doubt if "magnificent" is too high a term to apply to the spectacle when stands and course are at their fullest, and the Royal procession, emerging from the dip at the end of the New Mile, takes its way in all the pomp of scarlet and gold up the lane which the parting crowd have made for its passage. To-day (June 10) an important feature was absent, the sun did not shine on the outriders' scarlet or the dresses of the Princesses, but in all other respects the sight was quite up to the mark.

The Royal party was composed of nearly the same personages as on Tuesday, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Prince Hassam of Egypt, Prince and Princess Mary of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Abercorn, &c. The cheering was long and loud, and the Royal party, who arrived rather late, having taken their places in the Stand, the first race, which had been delayed till their arrival, was run.

The meeting of 1869 will certainly live for some little time in the memories of racing men. Never has there been such a reversal of public form and running as we have witnessed this week. No horse seems to be able to run two days alike, and the Derby form, if the running is true, must be most moderate. Putting aside the bad figure cut by Pero Gomez, four of the first order could only just get home at Epsom, here was the Duke of Beaufort, who had a narrow escape of place honours in the Derby, succumbing in the St. James' Palace Stakes to Dunbar, a horse whose previous performance has been only plating. Then, in the 7th New Biennial, Badsworth, whose two-year-old form was superior, could make no fight of it with two such second-rate animals as Bruce and Pandore. The Ring shouted after their manner as each successive favourite was defeated, and plungers could only look to the Cup to retrieve their losses.

It did this only in a small degree. Ascot Cups have been gradually dwindling down as to fields, and reached their lowest point last year when Blue Gown, Speculum, and King Alfred were the only runners. To-day there were five, and last year's winner was again the favourite. Blue Gown hardly looked as blooming as we have seen him, but, there was no doubt as to the high condition of Formosa and Brigantine, the former especially exciting universal admiration. They were paraded round the Royal enclosure, according to time-honoured custom, but the ladies, we were are happy to say, kept their seats, firmly resisting the pressing entreaties of an official to retire, and Blue Gown led his four competitors in and out among the gay toilettes in a perfectly composed manner, without the slightest danger to life or limb. Blue Gown was first favourite, of course, and Formosa and Brigantine carried the rest of the money, the latter, perhaps, being the most fancied by the best judges. The pace was very bad, and it was not till they got to the limekilns that it at all improved. Trocadero made all the running, Thorwaldsen and Blue Gown lying next, with Sir Frederick Johnstone's filly in the rear. At the three-quarters of a mile post the Oaks winner rushed to the front, and from that point the race was over. Blue Gown ran gamely, and answered to Wells' call opposite the Royal Stand, but he could not get up, and Butler landed Brigantine an easy winner by a length. Thorwaldsen was third, a neck behind Sir Joseph's horse, but, failing to draw his weight, was disqualified, and the third place given to Formosa. There is no doubt now that the Beadsmans are nonstayers, while the style in which Brigantine won will raise fresh lamentations over the loss of Buccaneer.

The New Stakes did not come up to the form of last year, and there was no such splendid colt as Belladrum then was among the 14 runners to-day. The smartest performance was Atlantis, who, with her 9lb. penalty, ran the winner, Temple (third in the Woodcote), to a head. Temple is one of the last of the Orlandos, and was most admirably ridden by Marsh, a jokey who only requires mounts to make his mark on the Turf.

It was, on the whole, a most enjoyable day. The weather which had been inclined to a low temperature and a cloudy sky in the morning, brightened into warmth during the afternoon, and all the life of the great festival was seen under the most favourable circumstances.

[Appended are the details of the chief event of the day:—]

The Gold Cup, value 300 sovs., added to a subscription of 20 sovs. each; weight for age. About two miles and a-half. 17 subs.

Sir F. Johnstone's Brigantine, by Buccaneer, 3 yrs, 7st. 2lb. (Butler) 1
Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown, 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. (Wells) 2
Mr. W. Graham's ch. f. Formosa, 4 yrs, 8st. 7lb. (Fordham) 3
Count F. de Lagrange's Trocadéro, 5 yrs, 9st. 3lb. (Challoner) 4
Mr. Johnstone's c. Thorwaldsen, 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. (Hudson (dis.)

Betting.—6 to 4 agst Blue Gown, 5 to 2 agst Formosa, 4 to 1 agst Brigantine, 5 to 1 agst Thorwaldsen and 10 to 1 agst Trocadero.

Having performed their toilets, the five runners were marshalled round the Royal enclosure prior to taking their preliminary canter, which ceremony over, they trotted down to the post, and were immediately despatched on their way at a slow pace. Thorwaldsen, over-pulling Hudson, was the first to show in the van, but after running a couple of hundred yards he was steadied, and Trocadero, on the far side went to the front and led past the Stand clear of Thorwaldsen, next the rails, Blue Gown going on third, with Brigantine and Formosa, side by side, a length or so in their rear, the pace being extremely slow. Rounding the top turn, Challoner increased his lead, and commenced the descent of the hill half a length in advance of the North country representative, close up with whom lay the favourite, Brigantine, and Formosa, the lot, as they entered the Swinley Mile Bottom, getting on closer terms. In this order they proceeded to the turn into the Old Course, three-quarters of a mile from home, rounding which Thorwaldsen, again having the best of Hudson, rushed to the front, and for a few strides headed Trocadéro, the pair being closely pursued by Blue Gown and Brigantine. Here the latter as they came over the road quitted her rearward position and joined issue with the leaders, the pace mending considerably as they came towards the bend for home. Here Trocadéro was beaten, and was immediately headed by Brigantine, who came up on the inside, and joined Thorwaldsen, with Blue Gown and Formosa on the outside, the lot running closely together to half-way up the hill, where the latter gave way. Blue Gown here closed with the leaders, and as they neared the enclosure he headed Thorwaldsen and challenged Sir Frederick Johnstone's filly, and for a few strides the issue become most interesting; but upon Butler calling upon the Oaks winner she drew away and won very cleverly by a length from the favourite, who defeated Thorwaldsen a neck for second honours, the latter finishing four lengths in advance of Formosa and Trocadéro. On returning to scale Hudson was found unable to draw the weight, and was disqualified, and Formosa thereby, fortunately for her backers, secured the place bets. The time, as taken by Benson's chronograph, was 4 min. 40½ sec. Time of 1868 race, 4 min. 38¼ sec.

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to go to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.
Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied several of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.
29 Belmont, Bath, February 29, 1864. Frederick Mason.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.
James Tunstall, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.
Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.
Thomas Gill, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 39, St. James's Square, Bath, January 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.
John Hunt, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.
G. E. Gowan,
Lieut.-General.

Mr. Menist.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate the defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance.
William Hanks.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 22, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
John Chilbourn.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently,
John Walter.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25. 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight.
Gustavus Gidley.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.
Henry Hutchings, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5.St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them.
John B. Gill, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied me with a pair of spectacles carefully with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.
G. F. Heritage, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.
Edward Kelly, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
James Parett.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.
Edward Sibbett, Surgeon.

Dover, August 5, 1863.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 29 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, but cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision. I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
E. F. Astley, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has shewn me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles.
Henry Coleman.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them.
Alcott Duke, M.D.
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the 'Cinque Ports, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance.
Edward Knocker.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.
John Greyling, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakespear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him.
G. Shakespear, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

Dear Sir,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours,
James Kelcey.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, J. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist, with glasses, and has found them of great service.
March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.
March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.
Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. Scott Gibb.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.
March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.
H. Waterworth, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davies, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.
West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. Davies.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,
Francis W. St. Barbe

Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before.
J. W. Spencer.
Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.
John Harding, Wesleyan Minister.
13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

Mr. A. Menist, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residence, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

Address, Adelphi Hotel, Near the Byculla Railway Station Bombay

P.S.—Mr. M. has also Binocular Race Glasses, of a great magnifying power, of a small size, to be able to carry them in the pocket. They contain 12 lenses, instead of 6 as usual.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—Paris.

Agencies at:

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland. { The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Deposits.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅛ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅛ "
3	do.	1/11⅛ "
2	do.	1/11⅛ "
1	do.	1/11 "
On demand		1/10⅞ "
On Scotland		1/10⅞ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 2 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 3
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic springs, painted and lined green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

PAPER FOR SALE.—Foolscap, superfine cream laid 14 lb., seconds yellow wove 9 and 11 lb.; Handmade Post 21 and 23 lb., Demy 24 lb. and Royal 44 lb.; Cartridge, cream shade rolled, 22½ by 24 in. and 25½ by 27½ in.; Backing 277 lb. and Brown Casing 50 lb.

Also on the way.—Foolscap cream laid 12 to 14 lb.; Handmade Foolscap 15½ lb., Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter size, Medium 34 lb. and super-royal 50 lb.; Printing, Double Demy 34 and 38 lb.; Blotting superior, pink 17 to 27 lb. and lilac 38 lb.; Glazed Backing 300 lb.

Apply to our godown-keeper.

Forbes Street, 17th June, 1869. Peel, Cassels, & Co.

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 33 feet long, 21 inches deep, 7½ inches over flanges; Web Plates, 1 inch; Angle Irons, 3½ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 23 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.

Just arrived, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs. 11 per cwt., cash.

Cast Iron Pipes, 2 to 12 inches diameter.
Bar Iron Plate and Street Iron.
Steel and Files.
Engineer's and Contractor's Tools.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 12th May, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Steaming Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—